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deal with it so far as the Supreme Council might feel that it could legitimately. The Jews of the population undoubtedly have suffered from "pogroms" equaling in severity any known in any part of Russia under the Czaristic régime. The claim that 40,000 persons of all ages have been killed is made by Jews resident in the United States who have taken up the issue with the Department of State and had from Secretary Lansing a full hearing and a frank answer. He has made it clear that, personally at least, he does not favor a dismembered Russia; but that this is the official attitude of the United States does not follow. What he has officially pledged is that as soon as the United States can find any stable, understandable government in the Ukrainian region of Russia to do business with, it will at once take up the charges filed by the American Jews. Moreover, he declares the United States will insist on one fundamental thing in its dealings with Russians at all times, whether with independent sections of the former empire or with a reorganized national domain covering much of the old territory—that is, full protection of racial and religious minorities.

The death of Sir Edward Pears at Malta takes from the ranks of English writers on Near Eastern politics and on international law a veteran publicist whose works will keep his memory green. Interested in penology and social science, as well as in the history of his own time, he played many rôles well. Since 1873 he has practiced law in the city of Constantinople, been the witness of surprising and dramatic changes as British, Russian, and German ministries and armies have plotted for its control, sometimes by means diplomatic and sometimes by agencies that were military. One of his chief services to humanity was his transmission to Mr. Gladstone of evidence as to Turkey's atrocities in Bulgaria, which led the Prime Minister to speech and action that made history. Sir Edward saw ambassadors and ministers come and go at the Turkish capital, advised with them candidly about phases of their duties likely to be overlooked by them as neophytes dealing with crafty Asiatics; and, like President George Washburn, former president of Robert College, he thus made history while other men got the credit.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Russian Pendulum. By *Arthur Bullard.* The Macmillan Company, New York City. Pp. 256. $2.00 net.

Arthur Bullard, in this book, covers his observations of Russia under autocracy, democracy, and bolshevism. The distinction is important; but he quotes directly from Lenin his denial that he (Lenin) is a democrat or a man who trusts the masses and majority rule. Mr. Bullard as a journalist has a reputation to lose by any rash, non-judicial, emotional writing on so grave a subject; hence it is not found in this volume. On the other hand, he is a delightful narrative writer; he knows how to mingle the descriptive and the reflective, and he emerges with a product that bears internal evidence of being based on something more than impressions. In the third section of the book, entitled "What's To Be Done?" he gives constructive advice to his countrymen and to the peoples of Western Europe. He praises as sagacious the burning interest of the western peoples in solution of the problem. The dominant issue of the world now being Pan-Liberalism *vs.* Pan-Chauvinism, these democratic peoples must aid the democrats of Russia, but not her ousted autocrats of the aristocracy or her proletarian oligarchy.

No solution, says Mr. Bullard, can ignore the fact that already there has been a fundanemtal agrarian revolution. There also must be due consideration of the Russians' long-tested ability in a decentralized, local form of government on democratic lines, and their equal inability to handle admirably a centralized national government which at the same time is democratic. Hence, to build up a national, democratic, governmental machine must take time; and there is need of patience on the part of Russia's true friends. Russia's worst enemies now, in some respects, are her own extremely partisan, puerile, petty "intellectuals." In their way they are as small and intolerant as the Romanoffs and the bureaucrats of the old régime were in theirs.

Russia needs a police force controlled by the majority, a cross between the extremes of the past and the minions of Lenin and the soviets under proletarian control. Some way must be found to make discontented minorities, good or bad, obey the popular will. Last but not least, Russia has millions of citizens who do not know what "good government" means, however glibly some of them may use the phrase. For years to come it will be a government by illiterates, ignorant and uninformed on national and international affairs. For generations the nation's ablest youth have been in covert or open rebellion, planning for destruction rather than construction; and such of them as have survived the Siberia of the past or the civil war since 1914 are too few in number to deal with the enormous, complex task that lies ahead. Endemic disorder, such as Russia has known for generations, has been appallingly expensive, not only economically, but humanly considered. Hence it is sympathetic, wise, long-visioned friendship from the West that Russia most needs. Foreign diplomacy, on the whole, will, and should be, thinks Mr. Bullard, on the side of fostering a united, loosely federated Russia, rather than one that is split in parts. In the course of time some outside agency representing a League of Nations or some group of nations willing to assume stewardship probably will take charge of the derelict and bring it into port.

Mr. Bullard's most concrete suggestion to the United States at the present time is to duplicate in Russia what has been done by her in France and Belgium during the war. That is, she should bring to the people educational co-operation and proof of the worth of the latest applications of science to promote social welfare. He also would have America facilitate a scholarship endowment plan, so that Russian youth could go to American rather than to German universities and technical schools, whither the stream again is turning, often solely because of financial necessity.

Books in the War. By *Theodore Wesley Koch.* Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Pp. 377. $3.00 net.

The morale of the American, British, Canadian, and Australian armies in the recent combat was kept higher than it otherwise could have been by the amount of literature, in the form of periodicals and books, furnished to the privates and officers by agencies supported by popular collections of funds. The story is well worth telling, for it has noble aspects; and the good wrought has been immeasurable, and will continue, formally and informally, throughout many years of peace and reconstruction that lie ahead. Credit for the idea as applicable to war conditions may be a matter of dispute, but there is no mistaking the American agency that best executed the plan once it met with the approval of the military authorities. This agency was the American Library Association, backed by a Library War Council and endorsed by the Secretary of War. Publishers, authors, and civilians with open purses did the rest. Millions of books found their way to cantonments, army bases, and across seas to the front and to the great detraining centers in France. Men who at home had learned to value books came to value them more highly. Men who at home had never entered a library or known much of good literature cultivated an appetite they will never lose. What the Y. M. C. A.'s religion and the entertainers could not do